

OGDEN CITY, UTAH TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 28, 1922.

OGDEN CONTINUES GAINING AS INDUSTRIAL CENTER SAYS ANNUAL REVIEW

Official Report of Ogden Chamber of Commerce Details Progress Made During 1921 and Announces Basis for Further Development This Year; Recommendations Made for Co-operative Efforts

Ogden's advancement during the past year as an industrial center is the subject of the annual report of the Ogden Chamber of Commerce, which was recently submitted to the chamber of commerce membership. The report follows:

The city has made excellent progress during the past year, proving the slogan proposed at its beginning that "1921 will be a year of progress." In spite of the fact that the past year has been one of universal business and financial depression, and the further fact that prices of the principal commodities produced in the Ogden territory have been greatly depressed, a comparison with other cities will prove that our number of unemployed is less, and our financial condition stronger. We have fewer business failures, and retail trade is better. Farmers, owing to depressed crop production, have suffered less. Our factory output, though reduced, is still greater than in many other localities. Though equally hard hit by high freight rates, we have suffered less, since so much of our heavy raw products are carried to the manufacturing centers before shipping. As proven by school census, our population has materially increased. Nearly 500 new buildings have been added to the assessment roll. A great number of improvements have been completed by city, county, the railroads and public service corporations.

The chamber of commerce vigorously attacked the housing problem, the annual meeting of one year ago to-night being devoted to a discussion of the situation. The acute shortage of that time has disappeared. Assistance in obtaining reduced prices and rates was given and money for those desiring to build was obtained from the situation. The cost of about \$100,000. Building permits for 1921 amounted to \$1,177,072.90, a majority of which amount has gone into residences. Ogden is noted as a city of home-owners, is proud of its year's increase in that which above all else builds good citizenship.

COOPERATION. The chamber of commerce has enjoyed throughout the year, the fullest co-operation from all of the civic clubs and other organizations, which are interested in the upbuilding of Ogden. In turn, the chamber has supported the efforts of the Wild West show, the Stock show, the Civic league, etc., in their activities.

PUBLICITY. More than a score of illustrated articles on Ogden, ranging from one to four pages in length, were prepared by the secretary at the request of an annual state association of cities, and published in those periodicals during the year.

Of printed matter, a greater number of folders and pamphlets have been gotten out in the past year, the subject matter of which has apparently been of great interest to the public, since over 100,000 pieces have been mailed the last day of each month to all members.

The Standard-Examiner has offered its space freely for all publicity matters that the chamber desired printed, which, in the aggregate, has been a very large amount.

CAPITALIZING OUR GOOD NAME. Ogden Arsenal. The government having failed to obtain water by drilling at the arsenal site, and having exhausted the appropriation for such purpose, applied to the chamber of commerce for temporary assistance, with the result that its members loaned the chamber \$25,000 for the purchase of the Harbortown Springs, the water from which was immediately piped six miles to a reservoir on the arsenal grounds. The government, having received the loan, with right to purchase, from the Ogden chamber of commerce.

Green River Project. To put over the preliminary investigation of the Green River reservoir and irrigation project \$15,000 was needed. The Ogden chamber of commerce obligated itself for \$5,000 of this amount in the same manner as above. Balance of the amount is to come from the state of Utah after the next meeting of the legislature.

In three cases the chamber of commerce in conjunction with the Weber club, has guaranteed to the United States that a certain site shall not exceed a certain cost.

INFORMATION BUREAU. The Ogden chamber of commerce has endeavored to live up to the popular demand that a chamber be able to furnish information on all industrial and allied subjects, the call, especially by mail, being constant and covering a wide range.

An information bureau is also maintained at the Union station, in charge of professor J. A. Smith, who is a good talker and possesses a fund of information concerning Ogden and northern Utah. His duties are to interest as many as possible of the tourists who come to the city, and to place Ogden, and to judiciously place our advertising matter in the hands of those who express a desire for further information. A common practice in the case of an interested party who has a half-hour layover is to advise a walk onto the viaduct and a view of Ogden's factories. It is evident that lower at the station of sufficient height to afford the same view as does the viaduct would be a good advertising investment.

During the touring season, a representative of the chamber of commerce visits the auto camp daily welcoming the new arrivals and offering each party auto logs and literature descriptive of Ogden and the region. The auto camp continues to create a most favorable impression among tourists, being one of the most valuable advertising mediums supported by the community. During the last two years the city, as part of the park system, has kept the grounds in excellent order.

ROADS. Early in the summer, one of the

finest paved mountain highways in the world was completed, the entire length of Ogden canyon, thus making this famous gorge the most attractive automobile drive imaginable. The reconstruction, lengthening and paving of the Twenty-fourth street viaduct by the railway companies, has greatly improved the most used approach to Ogden.

Owing to the extension of cement highways both north and south, Ogden is now located on the longest stretch of paved road between the Missouri river and the Pacific states. The state of Utah may also boast of having more miles of concrete highway than all other intermediate states combined.

A recent congressional bill appropriates money for roads on a new and more favorable basis for the western states, giving Utah \$300,000 to be applied to interstate and intercounty roads. Evanston to Ogden, via Weber canyon, is designated as a portion of one of these through lines; but to realize the building of this section in the near future, certain obstacles, difficult to overcome, must be met.

INDUSTRIAL FUND. The so-called Weber club industrial fund is composed of two parcels of land, an industrial site in Salt Lake City, valued at \$15,000 and lots on Thirtieth street in Ogden, of doubtful value, owing to the heavy special taxes against them. Whenever these tracts can be sold, a refund of about 50 per cent can be made.

ENTERTAINMENT. Many distinguished guests have been entertained during the year, including the governor of Utah, other state officers, officials of the United States on business connected with the Ogden arsenal, railroad officials and other delegations, thus bringing into close contact with the business men of Ogden these influential individuals.

The American Association of Travelers' movement was instituted in the Ogden Federation of Women's clubs were entertained in Ogden canyon. Realizing that those who are best posted as to our resources and industries are usually boosters and that boosters seldom have a real knowledge of conditions, a "Know Your Own City" movement was instituted in cooperation with the public schools. Illustrated pamphlets in simple language were prepared by the chamber, treating of Ogden's history, its industries, its geographical location, its water system, surrounding scenery, etc. This material has been well-received by both teachers and pupils, and is in use in lieu of text books in the fourth grade. The splendid spirit in which the schools are developing the idea, is bound to produce excellent results, the effect of which will be long felt.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS. There are a few outstanding matters already underway, to which attention should be called, as some of the activities on which the work of

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CLUB ACTIVITY TO HELP OGDEN

Business and Technical Organizations Join in Civic Work

With the Ogden chamber of commerce and the Weber club as its principal business organizations of Ogden, numbering their membership in the hundreds, community spirit and industrial upbuilding are being fostered by a number of important clubs and associations which have already taken up the progressive work for 1922. Co-operation of the activities of those clubs with those of the Ogden chamber of commerce is now being worked out successfully. The resultant anticipation is that there will be many accomplishments in the upbuilding of this year, each bringing special advancement to the community.

Four of the associations prominent in this semi-public work are the business men's luncheon club—Rotary, Kiwanis, Progressive Business and the Lions' clubs. Each of the first three has undertaken active work during the past year. The Kiwanis club, which is expected to work along similar lines, is the most notable activity of the Rotary has been its sponsoring of the Boy Scouts movement. The Kiwanis has taken leadership regarding the Girl Scouts, the Progressives have handled the Made-in-Ogden week and promoted various road building phases.

But besides these four organizations there are about twenty others that are of a more technical nature, including such business bodies as the American Society of Engineers, the Ogden Board of Realtors, Ogden Dairymen's association, Ogden Clearing House association, Ogden County Poultry association, Ogden Livestock Exchange, Retail Merchants' association, Ogden Grain Exchange. Various state associations, including those of both business, financial and professional men, have large memberships in Ogden. The purpose of the Ogden chamber of commerce is to interlink all of these in activities of the future.

Plans underway for the Ogden Fashion Show and the Ogden Wild West show, to be renewed with backing of the civic bodies this fall, are based upon such coordination, as are also the details of the Ogden Livestock show. One of the greatest moves now under contemplation for these correlated bodies is that for the complete irrigation of Ogden district lands. Another various kind of additional industrial enterprises here.

Fred G. Taylor, recently elected president of the Ogden Chamber of Commerce, which renews activity for industrial advancement.



FEDERAL LOAN AIDS FARMERS

Provides Millions With Which Utah Men Finance Their Operations

Farmers of Utah, to the number of 2,228 are members of the federal loan system by reason of the fact that they have obtained loans on their farms from the Federal Land bank of Berkeley, Cal. according to a report submitted to the Utah State Farm bureau by James Kirkham, who recently returned from a visit to the bank. It is announced by Mr. Kirkham that hundreds of other farmers will become members as soon as applications for this state which if approved will be approved within the next 60 days.

Up to the present time 63 associations in Utah have taken out memberships in the bank. The applications of eight others are now being considered and it is expected they will be approved within the next 60 days. Up to November 3, which was the day Mr. Kirkham visited the bank, there had been loaned to the farmers of Utah \$6,785,100, the average loan being about \$3,500. In addition the bank is now considering 326 applications for this state which if approved will aggregate \$3,386,700 in loans.

The Federal Land bank of Berkeley covers the states of Utah, California, Nevada and Arizona. There are 105 farm loan associations in California, 63 in Utah, 10 in Arizona and five in Nevada. Officers of the bank are W. D. Ellis, Ogden, Utah, president; A. M. Norton, San Francisco, secretary; J. T. Wilson, Los Angeles, vice-president; J. Quill Jr., Chico, Cal., vice-president; and E. T. Evans, Ogden, treasurer. The farm loan appraisers working in Utah are B. Martineau, Salt Lake, E. E. Smith, Ogden; A. E. Stratford, J. Ogden; J. A. Capener, Salt Lake; J. W. Faxman, Nephi; and A. E. Caldwell, Logan.

BONDS IN DEMAND. The bank as operated does not lend government money, but the federal farm loan act provides that the bank may issue bonds on the mortgages secured by the farmers who become members of the various associations. These bonds, according to recent reports, are now selling above par. As an evidence of the growing demand for them, the bank has issued by the bank that it took six weeks to sell an issue of \$40,000,000 on May 1, as compared with an issue of \$60,000,000 which was sold in three weeks dated October 1.

When this announcement was made public there were many inquiries as to why, in view of present business conditions, more loans were not issued and a greater sum of money secured. It was pointed out by bank officials that it was their opinion that

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Ogden's Future as Manufacturing Center as Viewed by Ogden's Mayor

(By Mayor Frank Francis.)

Periods of depression, like storm clouds, pass. In this great resourceful country, business upset cannot long continue, because the American people are sufficiently energetic to repel adversity and the nation is too productive to be kept down. So why not think of the sunshine which is coming rather than dwell on the gloom of yesterday.

As spring approaches, our thoughts are of balmy weather, bursting buds, green fields and fragrant flowers, though winter be with us.

There is a springtime coming to industry and to business generally. There are days of greater activity. Then let us be filled with the spirit of the reawakening and, having faith, communicate that stimulating power to others.

Ogden is firmly built and capable of greater development. Not a small fraction of the possibilities of this city and tributary territory has been appropriated. A fair beginning has been registered, giving promise of a glorious future. The natural advantages are here. All that is needed is the well directed talent of a people qualified to build to finer purposes and turn endless riches out of a cornucopia into the laps of home-owners wonderfully blessed.

Flour mills, granaries, stockyards, packing plant, creameries, sugar factories, wholesale houses, railroad yards, shops, tracks; fertile acres, scenery, climate, health, happiness! What more is required on which to base confidence in the present and hope in the years just ahead?

Idaho will come back. Utah will advance. The entire nation will be reanimated and restored to full industry and commercial soundness. Long before the realization of a complete restoration, Ogden will be enjoying prosperity.

Men succeed to the degree that they express belief in themselves. Communities are swayed by the same influence. It is for Ogden to believe, and believing refuse to be denied the full fruition of its dreams.

One industry alone, that of storing grain and manufacturing flour, can make Ogden grow more rapidly in the next five years than it has in a decade, and to the manufacturing of flour may be added half a dozen other lines of industry beckoning Ogden to greater heights than have been predicted as the pinnacle of success.

Ogden should be the first city in this region to triumph over the afflictions which have attended deflation and liquidation.

Now is the time to raise the flag of victory, as we go over the top and conquer doubt!

INDUSTRIES OF OGDEN GAINING

Rapid Increase in Manufacturing Since 1914 Shown by Census Report

Ogden has taken the leadership as the manufacturing center of Utah. Located within the boundaries of the Ogden industrial district are the great sugar factories, flour mills, canneries, grain elevators, meat packing plants, candy factories, creameries and other industries of the state.

Ogden's factories have grown with rapidity in the past seven years. Some of this growth was shown in the United States census figures, taken in 1919, which told of the number of wage earners being increased 64.3 per cent, the amount of wages being increased 166.6 per cent, the cost of materials, 257 per cent and the number of establishments 164 per cent. In connection with this latter figure, it is interesting to note that the increased size of Ogden factories was responsible for the bulk of the employment increase. The census data does not take into account the vast number of Ogden industries located just outside the city limits. This leaves some of the larger numbers, the sugar factories, one of Ogden's greatest grain industries and many other plants out of consideration.

LARGE GROWTH SINCE.

Since the census was taken some of Ogden's development industrially has been quite noticeable. Hundreds of additional employees have been added to Ogden payrolls. Just what this increase has been will not be disclosed until the next federal census of industries to be taken in 1924. The census of manufactures, 1919, like that of 1914, excluded the hand trades, the building trades and the neighborhood industries, and took account only of establishments conducted under the factory system. In the census year, 1919, the statistics were not included for establishments having products for the census year valued at less than \$500, except that reports were taken for a single individual, partnership, corporation, or other owner or operator, and for such reason were valued at less than \$500.

The word "establishment" as used in the census reports may mean more than one mill or plant, provided they are owned or controlled and operated by a single individual, partnership, corporation, or other owner or operator, and are located in the same town or city.

The reports were taken for the calendar year ending December 31, 1919, or the business year of the establishment most nearly conforming to that calendar year.

CONSISTENT INCREASE SHOWN.

The statistics represent the establishments located within the corporate limits of the city. The summary shows a consistent increase at the census of 1919, as compared with that for 1914. In the order of their importance from a percentage standpoint, the increases for the several items rank as follows: Cost of materials, 257 per cent; value of products, 166.6 per cent; wages, 64.3 per cent; salaries, 123.3 per cent; value added by manufacture, 121.3 per cent; primary horsepower, 74.7 per cent; capital, 72.4 per cent; number of wage earners, 64.3 per cent; number of salaried employees, 58.1 per cent; and the number of establishments, 164 per cent.

The capital invested, as reported in 1919, shows a gain of \$5,900,000, or 72.6 per cent, over that in 1914. The average capital per establishment was approximately \$7,000 in 1919 and \$4,800 in 1914. In this connection it should be stated that the inquiry contained in the census schedule calls for the total amount of capital, both owned and borrowed, invested in the business, and excludes the value of rented property, plant, or equipment which was employed in the conduct of manufacturing enterprises. The final bulletins and reports will show the real picture in Ogden.

The cost of materials used in 1919 shows an increase over that for 1914 of \$17,000,000 or 257 per cent. The average cost of materials per establishment in 1919 was approximately \$100,000, and in 1914, \$23,000. In addition to the component materials which enter into the value of products, the cost of materials in this

W. J. Parker, recently elected president of the Utah Canners' association, president of the Roy Packing company.



RAILROADS AID CITY BUILDING

Location as Transportation Center of Prime Importance to Ogden

Since completion of the Union Pacific railroad system to Ogden in 1869, railroads have been the important factor in upbuilding of Ogden. Following the completion of that one railroad to Ogden, there came the link-up with the old Central Pacific line, built from California, then the construction of the Oregon Short Line, the Denver & Rio Grande and later the line connecting Utah cities with Los Angeles, until today Ogden is the hub for railroads in nearly every direction—east, west, north and south, southeast and southwest.

Ogden having been chosen as the center for these railroads, its designating center has followed. Attention to its splendid location has been given by means of publicity in various forms and manufacturers have realized fully that meaning.

That is the reason that now it is looked upon as the present and growing center for the livestock, meat packing, grain shipping, flour milling, sugar making, canned foods packing, business of the intermountain states—one of the larger industrial centers of the west.

summary includes the cost of fuel, mill supplies, and rent of power and heat.

VALUE OF PRODUCTS GROWS.

The value of products in 1919 shows an increase over that in 1914 of \$12,136,000, or 166.6 per cent. The average per establishment in 1919 was approximately \$142,000 and in 1914 \$55,000.

The value of products represents their selling value or price at the plants as actually turned out by the factories during the census year and may have little relation to the amount of the sales for that year. The values under this head also include amounts secured for work done on materials furnished by others.

The value added by manufacture represents the difference between the cost of materials used and the value of the products manufactured from them. The value added by manufacture in 1919 shows an increase over that in 1914 of \$2,966,000, or 121.3 per cent. The value added by manufacture in 1919 formed 23.3 per cent of the total value of products and in 1914, 40.7 per cent.

In 1919, as compared with 1914, the number of salaried employees showed an increase of 144, or 58.1 per cent while the average number of wage earners increased 121.7, or 64.3 per cent.

OGDEN IS STRATEGIC POINT IN UPBUILDING OF INDUSTRY FROM RAILROAD CENTER STANDPOINT

Leaders Anticipate Rapid Expansion of Trade Following General Depression Because of Basic Condition; Freight Rate Situation Will Be Vital Factor, According to Manufacturers

Utah's manufacturing development, centered almost entirely in the northern part of the state, is making the state a complete industrial commonwealth. With the raw material at hand, with a wide distribution possible through railroads centering at Ogden, with a demand that often exceeds the supply of Utah products, the prosperity of the state from the standpoint of manufacturing seems certain.

This is the view of leaders in the Utah Canners' association, the Ogden Grain Exchange, the sugar, meat packing and other industries. As conditions are coming to a normal basis once more, revival of industrial activity is anticipated. Ogden and other parts of Utah, excepting those affected by the mining industry have not suffered as severely from the recent depression as have other parts of the nation. For that reason there is seen even greater certainty of rapid advancement.

UTAH SUPPLIES NEEDS.

The time has passed when Utah must seek away from the bulk of its need. This has been accomplished through a co-operative "buy at home" spirit which has been fostered by all the leaders of the state.

The published federal census figures showing that the value of manufactured articles, including minerals, produced in a year has increased \$15,000,000, or 166.6 per cent, in 1919, mean little until the thought comes that \$250,000,000 more money remains in the state each year than was the case 15 years ago and that the amount of money will support an added population of 25,000 persons. Manufacturing, according to economists, has a two fold beneficial effect on a community. It acts like a dam to hold wealth produced from the earth in a community and divert it back into local channels of trade. It also serves like a magnet to draw wealth from other localities to the manufacturing center.

APPEALS BEAR FRUIT.

The repeated appeals of President Heber J. Grant and the Utah Manufacturers' association have been heard, and the industry has been helped. The war has forced Utah people to realize the importance of supporting home industry," said John S. Earley, executive secretary of the association.

Utah has been fortunate in its leadership. During the period of agricultural development under guidance of President Brigham Young, a new era in cultivation was ushered in which has since redeemed the entire western part of the United States as well as Utah. Now, in the period of industrial expansion, and especially in the last two years of depression, members of the manufacturing association credit the leadership of President Heber J. Grant with guiding industry through to brighter days.

Largely through his influence, the sugar industry, which, despite splendid crops, has faced ruin on account of the collapse of the market for refined sugar, is now adequately financed. If farmers had not received buy checks for more than 100,000 tons of beets in 1920 and 1921, times would indeed be hard for Utah.

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VARIED LINES MADE IN OGDEN

Diversity of Industries Shown by Tabulation Regarding Plants

Location of many factories and other industrial plants in Ogden during the past ten years has brought national attention to Ogden's excellent location for manufacturing and distributive business. This interest has been enlarged because of the centralization in Ogden of the sugar, canning, livestock, meat packing and other railroads industries. However, it is not only in these that Ogden has become an important center but also in other lines, including grinding iron and steel, box making, candy making, coal mine operation, bread making, creamery operation and ice cream making. These many and diversified lines have concentrated in Ogden because of the conditions pertaining to raw material and railroad transportation. Ogden has become known as the chief food manufacturing center of the western states. Its products in these lines are sent through the nation and go to foreign lands as well. The food manufacturing plants produce millions of dollars worth of products each year. That they have been in operation throughout their customary seasons of 1921 and 1922 is one of the reasons for Ogden's stability despite more stressful times in other communities.

OGDEN'S MANY PLANTS.

A list of factories compiled by the Ogden chamber of commerce shows the following Ogden industries:

- 1 great hydro-electric plants.
- 2 automobile and motor truck body.
- 3 bakeries.
- 4 bookbinders and makers.
- 4 bottling works.
- 1 box factory, fiber board.
- 1 box factory, wood.
- 2 brick plants.
- 2 broom factories.
- 1 can manufacturing plant.
- 4 candy factories.
- 15 creameries in and near Ogden.
- 2 cement factories.
- 1 cement products plant.
- 1 cereal food plant.
- 2 chemical and drug manufacturing plants.
- 1 cleaner compound factory.
- 4 cigar factories.
- 6 coal mining companies.
- 4 construction companies.
- 4 creameries.
- 1 foundry and structural iron works.
- 1 garment factory.
- 1 gas, coal and tar products plant.
- 2 harness and saddle factories.
- 4 artificial ice plants.
- 2 knitting factories.
- 1 lithographing plant.
- 1 mattress factory.
- 1 flour mill and elevator.
- 2 meat packing plants.
- 1 pickle and preserve factory.
- 1 planing mills and wood working plants.
- 1 shoe factory.
- 2 stock food factories.
- 12 sugar factories controlled by Ogden capital.
- 2 trunk factories.
- 1 auto tire factory.
- 1 honey extracting plant.
- 35 smaller unclassified factories.

executive secretary of the manufacturers' association, "for there has developed in our midst during 1921 a widespread tendency to use Utah products."

The year's work of the Utah Manufacturers' association has embraced three fields—an educational campaign to teach Utah people the vital necessity of supporting home industry, protection from discrimination in their local territory and mutual help and encouragement during periods of depression to face which has required the utmost of courage.

Speaking of the necessity of the educational campaign, Vern A. Tracy, former president of the association, said the history of development in Utah is similar to that of the early days of industry in the United States.

"The vast wealth of a new world, flowed in a steady stream across the Atlantic ocean until a protective tariff forced foreign goods to be home-made goods. Goods were more expensive but money stayed in the United States and accumulated and an unprecedented period of expansion ensued. Those infant industries have now become giants. They still cry for the protection of their infancy, which may be well and good. Certainly we do not desire foreign competition in Utah. Utah cannot raise a tariff. We want something far better—loyalty to each other. We do not even ask Utah people to sacrifice money. Our motto, 'Buy Utah goods, price and quality being equal,' represents all the association seeks."

WOMEN DO THEIR PART.

The Ogden Federation of Women's clubs, support the state that supports you," known from one end of Utah to the other. A long step in the right direction was taken by the women of the Ogden Federation of Women's clubs, the official organ of the Utah Federation of Women's clubs. Women of the state have done more than men, according to officers of the association, in putting Utah goods on shelves of Utah stores.

During the war, says the November Payroll Builder, "a steady stream of wealth went out of Utah to support the gigantic military operations of the nation. None of this money came back to Utah, as it did to some states. In addition, when the stop to think of the money going out for goods, such as automobiles, clothes, farm machinery, which for a long time to come we cannot hope to produce the necessity of keeping every possible dollar at home will be apparent."

Utah has been fortunate in its leadership. During the period of agricultural development under guidance of President Brigham Young, a new era in cultivation was ushered in which has since redeemed the entire western part of the United States as well as Utah. Now, in the period of industrial expansion, and especially in the last two years of depression, members of the manufacturing association credit the leadership of President Heber J. Grant with guiding industry through to brighter days.

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ALL HAIL THE HOG

"We repeat: the hog made the middlewest rich, and the hog is right now rooting us all back towards the olden days of better times. Stockkeeping is the keynote now, as always in the great arch of American agriculture. Let the distressed seller of corn, oats or grain take a lesson from what is happening these days in the busiest square mile of industry activity in all the world—the Chicago stockyards. It is there that restored national prosperity is being bred."—The Breeder's Gazette.

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FACTORY VALUES DOUBLE IN UTAH IN LAST DECADE

Manufacturing in Utah nearly doubled during the ten years ending with 1919, and the capital invested in manufacturing industries increased more than 120 per cent, according to a bulletin issued by the census bureau today. This was in the face of the fact that the number of manufacturing establishments fell off 25 per cent during the decade.

The census bureau bulletin shows the following important facts: The value of manufactured products increased from \$22,083,282 in 1909 to \$41,510,802 in 1919, the last year covered by the manufacturers' census. Capital invested in manufacturing establishments increased from \$81,000,043 to \$178,521,276. These establishments paid in wages \$8,986,851 in 1909 and \$17,196,652 in 1919, an increase of 91.4 per cent.

The supplies and materials used increased from \$4,000,000 to nearly \$8,000,000.